



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

GRAND PRIX "PARIS 1900"
The Highest Possible Award.
JOSEPH
GILLOTT'S
PENS
Of Highest Quality, and having
Greatest Durability are there-
fore CHEAPEST.
The Only Award, Chicago, 1893.
Numbers for use at Bureaux
Paris, 228, 236, 252.
Sole Agents, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

No. 13,639 號次十叁百陸千叁萬壹第 日次十月十年柒十二緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1901 伍拜禮 號次十式月壹十年壹零百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$2½ PER MONTH

CHAMPAGNE
JULES MUMM
FINE CHAMP. PINTS, \$50; QUARTS, \$48.
A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1392]

CUTLER PALMER AND CO.
WINE SHIPPERS SINCE 1815.
Who have consigned their Brands to Hongkong
for over half a century.
Apply to G. C. ANDERSON,
Hongkong, 13, Prince Central.
[a7]

JOHN WALKER & SONS'
KILMARNOCK WHISKY.
This World-renowned
Fine OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents,
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901. [a49]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
PRICES \$10.75 PER DOZEN
NET

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO. Hongkong. [a48]

**HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TEAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.**

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 a.m. to 12.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 a.m. to 1.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 a.m. to 2.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 a.m. to 3.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 a.m. to 4.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 a.m. to 4.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 a.m. to 5.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 a.m. to 5.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 a.m. to 6.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 a.m. to 6.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 a.m. to 8.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 p.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 p.m. to 8.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 a.m. to 12.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 a.m. to 1.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 a.m. to 2.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 a.m. to 3.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 a.m. to 4.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 a.m. to 4.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 a.m. to 5.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 a.m. to 5.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 a.m. to 6.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 a.m. to 6.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 a.m. to 8.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 p.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 p.m. to 8.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 a.m. to 12.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 a.m. to 1.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 a.m. to 2.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 a.m. to 3.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 a.m. to 4.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 a.m. to 4.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 a.m. to 5.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 a.m. to 5.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 a.m. to 6.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 a.m. to 6.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 a.m. to 8.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 p.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 p.m. to 8.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 a.m. to 12.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 a.m. to 1.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 a.m. to 2.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 a.m. to 3.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 a.m. to 4.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 a.m. to 4.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 a.m. to 5.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 a.m. to 5.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 a.m. to 6.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 a.m. to 6.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 a.m. to 8.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 p.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 p.m. to 8.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 a.m. to 12.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 a.m. to 1.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 a.m. to 2.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 a.m. to 3.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 a.m. to 4.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 a.m. to 4.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 a.m. to 5.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 a.m. to 5.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 a.m. to 6.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 a.m. to 6.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 a.m. to 7.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 a.m. to 8.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 a.m. to 8.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 a.m. to 9.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 a.m. to 9.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 a.m. to 10.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 a.m. to 10.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 a.m. to 11.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 a.m. to 11.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 p.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 p.m. to 3.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.15 p.m. to 5.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
5.45 p.m. to 6.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.15 p.m. to 6.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.45 p.m. to 7.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.15 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
7.45 p.m. to 8.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.45 p.m. to 9.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
9.45 p.m. to 10.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.15 p.m. to 10.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.45 p.m. to 12.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.15 a.m. to 12.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 a.m. to 1.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.45 a.m. to 2.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 a.m. to 2.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.45 a.m. to 3.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.15 a.m. to 3.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.45 a.m. to 4.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.15 a.m. to 4.45 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
4.45 a.m. to 5.15 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.</

INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

We beg to notify

THE ARRIVAL OF OUR NEW
SEASON'S

CONFECTIONERY

Comprising

SELECTIONS OF THE PUREST AND
BEST DESCRIPTION,

FROM

THE SIMPLEST QUALITY TO THAT

OF THE FINEST AND MOST

RECHERCHE CHARACTER,

IMPORTED FROM THE LEADING

LONDON AND PARISIAN

MANUFACTURERS.

CHRISTMAS AND

NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS. A.B.C. Code. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th November at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Kuala Lumpur, by the Rev. V. M. Renard, PREST BOLINBOCK ST. JOHN, of Kuala Lumpur and Penang, second surviving son of the late JAMES AUGUSTUS ST. JOHN and the late MARIANNA MARIANNE ST. JOHN, and nephew of Sir SEYMOUR ST. JOHN, C.M.G., to MARY CAROLINE HARRIS, of Kuala Lumpur, only daughter of the late EDWARD HARRIS and ESTHER ANNE FRANCISCA MEDINA (nee HARRIS), formerly of Hongkong.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VEXES ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 29th November, 1901.

The intimation conveyed in REUTER'S message of the 26th inst. has not the interest it would have held for merchants in China a decade ago. The tea-trade of China is now unfortunately, except with Russia, comparatively unimportant, and even what is left will not be greatly affected by a decrease in the demand from the United States. REUTER tells us that the report of the Secretary for Agriculture in the United States sets out that the experiment of tea-growing in that country has been successful and that the teas are equal in flavour and aroma to the best imported qualities. The Great Republic has, however, never been a great consumer of tea, and the amount exported from China and Japan thither has steadily declined of late years instead of increasing, as should be the case. The latest returns show a falling off of nearly fifteen million pounds in the export this season to the end of October. In a few years probably the export will be practically nil, and the home grown leaf will supplant not only that from the Far East but also that from other foreign countries. Whether the Americans will, in the event of the plant becoming extensively cultivated in the States, turn tea-drinkers on a large scale we are unable to say. Probably they will, and dyspepsia, which is now very prevalent owing to the general indulgence in food drinks and sweets, will further increase. The "cup that cheers but not inebriates" requires to be used judiciously or it may easily degenerate into an evil. It is the duty of medical men and

scientists in all countries to teach the people how to avoid extracting the deleterious properties of tea, coffee, and other non-alcoholic stimulants, so that what should really prove a blessing may not, through want of knowledge, really turn out a curse. The teas of China are free from tannin and less acid than those of India and Ceylon, though at present less scientifically grown, and should enjoy a large market if only the Chinese Government would recognise that they must be freed from the heavy export duty which now handicaps the cheaper varieties in their competition with their rivals. The Chinese Government must do something to promote their export trade if they wish to get free of their burden of debt. If they can stimulate the production of articles of export, the people of China will have the wherewithal to import foreign goods, on which their Government will collect revenue, and so go to swell the income derived from the Customs dues. A short-sighted policy of smothering trade under a load of taxation must no longer be adhered to. What is needed is a general development of trade, by which wealth will be made and prosperity restored to China. To do this the export duties need adjustment as much as the import duties required raising. If simultaneously with the increase of the *ad valorem* duties on imports a rearrangement and reduction on those imposed on exports is taken vigorously in hand, most beneficial results may reasonably be looked for, and some branches of trade which have for some years been steadily dwindling will rapidly revive.

The British battleship *Glory* arrived yesterday from Yokohama, and the Italian cruiser *Vettor Pisani* from Shanghai.

When the new cruiser *Aboukir* is put into commission, it is understood that she will join her sister-ship, H.M.S. *Cressy*, on this station, relieving H.M.S. *Terrible*.

The Japanese Foreign Minister lodged a protest with the United States Government on the 7th inst. relating to the recent amendment effected in the Customs Tariff at Manila.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, says a Japanese vernacular contemporary, have decided to fix armaments on board several of the vessels on their European service. A petition to this effect has already been lodged with the Japanese Government.

The following orders concerning the R.W.F. are published:—Captain B. K. Hanbury retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform. Brevet Major Sir H. W. McMahon, Bart., D.S.O., from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, vice B. K. Hanbury.

The Hon. Sec. of the Hongkong Polo Club informs us that the tournament for the trophy will commence on Saturday next, the 30th inst., when the Club will play the Staff. The next tie will be on Wednesday, the 4th December, between the R.A. and R.W.F., and the final on Saturday, the 7th December, play to begin each day at 4 p.m.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Netherdale Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following offerings on Hospital Sunday:—

St. John's Cathedral	322.171
Union Church	213.92
To Tani Chapel (L.M.S. Chinese)	69.55
Deutsche Kirche und Schulgemeinde	47.45
St. Stephen's Church (C.M.S. Chinese)	33.49
St. Peter's Church	23.45
American Board Chinese Mission	18.29
Wesleyan Mission Church	10.30
Rhenish Mission Chapel	5.00
Total	864.86

Last year's collections amounted to \$621.47.

The following items are from the *Fochoon Echo* of the 23rd inst.:—The Bishop of Victoria is here, having returned from visiting the outlying stations of the C.M.S. His Lordship will stay in Foochow over the conference which is to take place next week and then proceed to Amoy.—H.E. the German Minister to Peking, Dr. Munster von Schwarzenstein, is expected to arrive here on Tuesday next in H.I.G.M. cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta*. We learn also that Admiral Bendemann will most probably arrive the following day in H.I.G.M. cruiser *Hertha*.—The F. A. M. & D. Society announces that there will be a performance of *Liberty Hall* at the Frivolity Theatre on Saturday next, the 30th inst.—The first hockey games of the season were played on Monday and Thursday, with full sides on both days.—The training of griffins for the races is proceeding busily.

The answers to the paper of questions issued to Hongkong residents by the Private Chair and Jinricksha Coolies Commission are tabulated in Appendix D of the report. To question 1, "Have you any difficulty in procuring private chair and/or ricksha coolies?" the answers were:—chair coolies, Yes 89, No 29; ricksha coolies, Yes 78, No 22. To question 2, "Have you any difficulty in retaining private chair and/or ricksha coolies?"—chair coolies, Yes 95, No 21; ricksha coolies, Yes 78, No 19. To question 6, "Are you in favour of making persons who engage unlicensed or unregistered private chair and ricksha coolies liable to a fine in the Police Court, if any system of licensing or registration is introduced?"—Yes 78, No 24. Yes conditionally 26. With regard to the questions about past and present wages, it appears that the rate per month, five years ago ranged from \$5 to \$8.50, while the present rate ranges from \$6 to \$12.

Mr. A. G. Jones, the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, has twice declined the honour of knighthood during the Royal tour in Canada. In the first instance he requested Sir Wilfrid Laurier not to allow his name to be put forward among the names recommended for that honour, and subsequently when the Duke of Cornwall was at Halifax he again declined the distinction.

Dr. H. M. Hiller and Mr. A. C. Harrison, the American scientists who have been exploring and investigating zoological and ethnological matters in Sumatra, returned to Singapore on the 18th inst. after a most successful stay of over three months in the Dutch possessions. They brought back a large collection of valuable specimens which will mostly be presented to different scientific institutions in the United States. Dr. Hiller and Mr. Harrison are now on their way to America.

A Seoul telegram to the *Mainichi* says:—It is now generally admitted that the French loan affair was abandoned. The reasons given as to its abandonment are as follows:—1. The Customs revenues are to be appropriated for some other purpose than the security of the said loan, and there is therefore no security for the loan. 2. The French syndicate failed to pay the amount required by the Korean Government and the officials unanimously agreed to cancel the contract.

The Managing Director of the Siam Canal, Land and Irrigation Company, Mr. Miller, has gone on a visit to India and intends to see for himself some of the large irrigation works in India, recognising that the wider experience there can afford valuable help in the solution of the very similar problem in Siam. It is in no small measure to Mr. Miller's initiative and energy, says a Bangkok paper, that this country owes the success that has already been achieved in irrigation, and the present visit of one so receptive of new ideas should have valuable results.

An Indian contemporary records that recently three Andaman-bound convicts were being sent to Calcutta in charge of two Sikh warders, the party travelling down in the Punjab mail. Three miles before the train reaches Raniganj, the convicts jumped out of the carriage window with handkerchiefs and leg-irons and with the train going at about forty odd miles an hour. The Sikhs promptly followed suit, with the result that two of the jail-birds were picked up dead, one of the warders with a broken arm, another warder and the remaining convict being none the worse. On the railway surgeon asking the Sikhs why they had risked their necks, they stoutly answered that they had eaten the Government's salt and could do nothing else.

The *Tatler* for the 17th October contains a picture of the two children, aged 5 and 2 years respectively, of Capt. Sir George Warrender, H.M.S. *Barfleur*, and Lady Maude Warrender. A paragraph on the same page says:—Lady Maude Warrender, a photograph of whose children appears on this page, is a sister of the present Earl of Shaftesbury. She married in 1884 Captain George John Scott Warrender, R.N., the eldest son of Sir George Warrender. The Warrender family, which is of French extraction and was formerly De Warénde, settled in Scotland in the time of James V. The first baronet was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in the reign of Anne and the two first Georges. The third Baron, Sir Patrick, was King's Remembrancer and M.P. for Haddingtonshire. Lady Maude Warrender is one of the most accomplished amateur pianists of the day.

A New York despatch of the 25th inst. says:—John Francis Stanley, Earl Russell, and Viscount Amberley of Amberley, county of Gloucester, and of Ardsall, county of Meath, is in danger of being held for deportation like any ordinary criminal as soon as he attempts to land in the United States. He was convicted recently on a charge of bigamy and has just been released from serving a term of four months' imprisonment. By the Federal law all persons who have been convicted of crime which does not fall under the head of political offences must be excluded from this country, and though Lord Russell, since his release from prison, has been divorced by his first Countess and has married Mrs. Mollie Cooke, it is highly probable that the Court of Special Inquiry will refuse to allow the pair to land. Orders have been received from Washington by the immigration authorities here instructing the officers of the port to keep a close watch on all incoming vessels to hold the Earl for examination.

A belated copy of the *Fochoon Echo* of the 16th inst. says:—It is a graceful act of the P. & O. Company to add a little souvenir to their acknowledgements of the spontaneous assistance rendered them by officials and others here at the time of the wreck of their steamer *Sobraon*. These souvenirs arrived this week and have been on view at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., the agents of the Company. The silver cups are of beautiful design and perfect workmanship, and all the other gifts are the best of their kind. Each article bears, on a silver plate, the inscription: "Presented by the Directors of the P. & O. Company as a token of their appreciation of the services rendered by (here is engraved) the name, and title if any, of the recipient) on the occasion of the stranding of the s.s. *Sobraon* on Tung Xung Island, April 1901." Mr. Gibb had made special arrangements to make the presentations in person, privately, on behalf of the Company, and commenced with the Visoroy, who was pleased to receive him at the Visoroyal yamen yesterday for the purpose. His Excellency expressed himself gratified that his small services, which after all, he said, were only a duty, should have been thought of so kindly by the Company. He graciously undertook that the souvenirs for other officials in the city should be forwarded from his yamen; Mr. Gibb will present the rest.

A year ago the Belgian Government had resolved to imitate the Chinese "cash" by issuing nickel coins with a hole bored through the middle. It is now announced that the new pieces of five and ten centimes are ready.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—Major Dorehill, R.G.A., who comes shortly to Singapore in charge of 39 Co. S.D.E.G.A., has been acting as captain of the Hongkong cricket team, so that this officer may be looked upon as quite an acquisition to the S.C.C.

It is reported in Japan that in consequence of the administrative reorganisation lately carried out in Formosa, about one-third of the administrative staff there will become superfluous, and that this will result in an economising of the expenses by about 30,000 yen.

The executive of the Toronto Lacrosse Club have accepted the invitation of the South of England Lacrosse Association and will send a team to England about the end of March next. The visitors will play in all about 20 matches in England and Ireland, the London Association arranging the programme. The principle matches will be in London, Manchester, and Belfast.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier d'Haiphong* discusses the question who is to be M. Doumer's successor as Governor-General of Indo-China. He mentions the names of M. Fernand Faure (who is now said to be an improbable candidate); M. Disler, member of the Council of the Legion of Honour; M. Crosier, *directeur du protocole*; M. Baudin, Minister of Public Works; and finally M. Ficanon.

Mr. See, the Premier of New South Wales, has received a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain conveying the appreciation of the Government of India of the quality of the stores supplied to the Indian troops in China from New South Wales and Victoria. Lord George Hamilton especially comments on the efficiency of the inspection exercised by the Export Department, and Mr. Chamberlain cordially endorses this appreciation.

A London telegram of the 8th inst. says:—The Birthday Honours include Mr. Justice Bonser, of Ceylon, who has been made a Privy Counsellor, and Mr. George Arbuthnot, of Madras, and Mr. Justice Lawrie, of Ceylon, who have been knighted. Mr. Clinton Dawkins is appointed Companion of the Bath, and Mr. Plinston, of Uganda, is made Grand Cross of the Bath. Mr. Charles Pennycuik, of Ceylon, Mr. Walter Egerton, of Singapore, and Colonel Sparkes (for services in Egypt), have been created Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. Pennell, the Indian civilian whose case and following dismissal from the service created so great a sensation in India recently, has intimated his intention of returning to India with the object, if possible, of practising at the bar in Bengal. Persons other than himself interested in the case ought now, he thinks, to take up the matter. He gives no definite indication that it is coming before Parliament on its reopening, but expressed himself as rather pleased that the case was not hurriedly introduced immediately before Parliament closed, when it would possibly have met with scant consideration.

One of the Japanese vernacular papers publishes an alarming account of the falling off in the revenue of the Formosan Government. It is stated that the actual receipts from the opium monopoly are between 700,000 yen and 1,000,000 yen below the estimate, while the receipts from the camphor monopoly are 1,200,000 yen below the estimate. The result is that the profit on the sale of opium will decrease by 140,000 yen to 150,000 yen, and that on camphor by some 800,000 yen. The falling off in the receipts from the sales of camphor is attributed to the competition with the camphor produced in Japan. A Bill to remedy this evil, will, it is expected, be introduced into the coming session of the Diet.

The *Temps* (Paris) last month, with reference to the application of the Chinese indemnities to the Budget deficit so as to avoid a loan or fresh taxes, wrote in its financial article:—"The Bourse is full of the rumour of the new French loan of 250 to 280 million francs secured on the Chinese annuities. It is said that M. Caillaux will reserve the explanation of the scheme for the Budget Committee, and this is natural. What we understand is that the operation would be based on an exchange of Renten in the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations for Chinese annuities endorsed by the French Government. These Renten would be cancelled and replaced by an issue of fresh Renten offered to the public. The plan, as far as it can be judged from this brief outline, would avoid increasing the public debt or throwing on the market paid up Renten in competition with those now dealt in."

Mr. Pierpont Morgan has been telling the following story in San Francisco. He says he was approached in London by the representative of a great daily, to whom he sent word that his time was worth £10 a minute. He received an answer that the newspaper man would take two minutes on Mr. Morgan's own terms. "My curiosity was aroused," continues Mr. Morgan, "and I gave orders to admit him. He gave me £20, and talked for two minutes. When he rose, I asked him why he had been so anxious to see me. He quietly answered that he had had £100 he could get to see me in his newspaper capacity." Asked if he had kept the £20, Mr. Morgan said that he had, and had earned it with much satisfaction. The journalist who made that £20 made it, as all have made it in connection with the financier—not from him, but through him, from somebody else.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GENERAL NEWS.

MANILA, 28th November, 6.30 p.m.

LOSS OF AN U.S. TRANSPORT.

The transport *John D. Wright* struck at a rock near Samar Island and sank in 15 feet of water. The crew and most of the cargo were saved. General Smith telegraphs that probably the vessel can be raised.

LONDON, 27th November, 9.25 p.m.

THE COLOMBIAN INSURRECTION.

A decisive engagement is expected near the town of Colon, Colombia, to-morrow between the Government forces and the insurgents. The railway is neutral ground, but the position of affairs is delicate. The United States authorities have apparently assumed entire control of the situation.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 26th November.

TEA-GROWING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the American Secretary of Agriculture says that tea-growing in the United States has been successful, and that the teas are equal in flavour and aroma to the best imported qualities.

MARQUIS ITO'S TOUR.

Marquis Ito has arrived at St. Petersburg. The Colonial Forces in Cape Colony.

The Cape Gazette announces that the Colony will resume control of the colonial forces in certain districts.

LONDON, 26th November.

A WEEK'S BOER LOSSES.

Lord Kitchener's weekly report brings the total Boer losses for November up to 1,287. THE LATE COUNT HATZFELD. The remains of the late Count von Hatzfeldt, German Ambassador in London, were conveyed from the German Embassy to Victoria Station with the fullest military honours.

MISHAP TO THE "DEUCALION."

The Ocean Steamship Company's *Deucalion* which arrived at Hongkong yesterday from Singapore with a general cargo, met with a curious mishap when about midway between these ports. She left Singapore on the 22nd inst. On the 25th at 11 p.m. when the ship was in lat. 12° 31' N., long. 111° 33' E. with a strong wind blowing from N.N.E. she was struck by a series of very heavy seas. Into these she plunged heavily, flooding the decks forward. On one sea, in particular, she came down most heavily, striking with a force which shook her fore and aft. As this part of the ocean is free of charted dangers, with practically unlimited depth, and the nearest reef 15½ miles away, little anxiety was felt as to the vessel's tightness, but next morning it was discovered that she was making water in No. 1 ballast tank and in No. 1 bilge. An examination of the tank disclosed the fact that several of the frames were started, and that the ship was making water pretty badly. One of the frames of the hold was also started. Recourse was had to the pumps and the vessel was brought into Hongkong without further mishap. The *Deucalion* will be dry-docked as soon as possible. It will then no doubt appear whether her damages were caused by contact with a solid body or merely by the violence of the seas.

CRICKET.

The following will play for the Club against the Navy, starting at 2 p.m. to-day and at 11 a.m. to-morrow, the 30th inst.:—

A. Mackenzie, Capt. Cadogan, R.W.F. Major Beresford Ash, R.W.F. J. Hooper, J. A. Woodgate, W. E. Dixon, Capt. Cleghorn, E.A.A. G. Ward, G. H. Edwards, T. Sercombe, Smith (Capt.), and A. N. Other.

There will also be a match in the Happy Valley on Saturday at 1.30 p.m. between an eleven from H.M.S. *Tamar* and a Club Eleven, when the following will play for the Club:—

Messrs. Wild, Tibbey, Hanson, Robertson, Head, Goldring, Brown, Gerrard, and Cunningham, Capt. Rotherham, R.W.F. and Major Buttanshaw.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. steamer *Yarra*, with the next French mail, left Saigon yesterday at 6 p.m. for this port.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Kobe at 2 a.m. on the 27th inst., and left again at 1 p.m. same day for Yokohama, where she was due to arrive at 1 p.m. on the 28th inst. The N.Y.K. steamer *Mitsui Maru* (Bombay Line) left Kobe via Moji for this port on the 27th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 4th ult.

The P. & A. steamer *Kaituma* (compensation) sailed from Yokohama on the 27th inst. for Portland, Oregon.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Sada Maru* (Buenos Aires Line) left Singapore for this port on the 28th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 4th prox.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon in the Board Room. The President (Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer) occupied the chair, and there were also present the Vice-President (Hon. A. W. Edwin, Registrar-General), Hon. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Dr. F. W. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. F. J. Bodelo (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Mr. Edward Osborne, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Fung Wa Chiu, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (Secretary).

NEW LATRINE AT HUNGOM. Correspondence relative to the erection of a public latrine at the north-west end of the Crown Lot, to the South of Hungom Island, Lot No. 23, was laid on the table.

Dr. CHAM stated that some time ago the Board selected a site at Hungom. It was advertised in the *Gazette* and objection was forwarded by the Land Investment Co., the reasons for that objection being that the erection was to be on the highway from the landing stage to the village of Hungom, and that it was in the immediate neighbourhood of their property. The Board reconsidered the question of a site and recommended that it be removed to a position where it would not be on the highway from the landing stage to the village. As regarded the second objection, the Land Investment Company were informed that it was not proposed to erect the latrine at once, and that in the meantime latrines were provided for the houses on their property. There would be no necessity for proceeding with the erection of a public latrine. To that the Company replied that they still object to the site, and that they do not consider that the houses which they propose to erect should have latrines built in them. In other words, they objected to the provision by the Government of a public latrine and yet did not propose to provide latrines for their own tenants. It was for the Board to consider whether that objection was a reasonable one. Personally, it seemed to him unreasonable, and he was now prepared to move that the Board inform the Government that the site more recently selected should be adhered to.

Hon. W. CHATHAM seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

BACKYARDS IN WEST STREET.

Correspondence relative to the provision of backyards for Nos. 26 and 28, West Street, was laid on the table. It was that the proprietors asked for three months' delay in making the alterations.

Hon. A. W. EDWIN remarked that it might be argued that these people ought to have known the law which came into force in 1899, and that the alterations which were now made long ago. Of course, he was not a large sanitary staff that he thought the Chinese were accustomed to wait until an inspector entered their houses and pointed out what was required to be done, if he thought it necessary to do anything. That was not an unreasonable attitude and might be excused. In this building, which was used as a restaurant, there were ten people living, so by delay in making the backyards would have been a health hazard. The next thing was that these new business people asking for a 3rd consideration because of the sanitary interference that would be caused if the alterations were to be carried out at once. The delay in this case would not cause any serious delay in the general improvement of the sanitary condition of the Colony. He moved that the application be granted.

Hon. W. CHATHAM seconded, remarking that he thought the Board would be justified in granting the application, but that it was carrying out the sanitary alterations.

The PRESIDENT said: "This is a necessary improvement."

The motion was agreed to.

BOER LOSSES.

Dr. CHAM recommended that the Board obtain the sanction of the Government to engage other 10 rat-catchers and a foreman from last prox. They had 10 at present, who were being paid at the rate of 8 cents per rat.

Hon. A. W. EDWIN said: "Does the number of rats caught increase with the number of men employed?"

Hon. A. W. EDWIN said: "We hope it will."

Hon. A. W. EDWIN said: "Within an increase of a few months ago. How many are we getting now?"

Dr. CHAM said: "About 1,000 a week, we never had so many as that before, except during the height of the plague epidemic. The number caught has ranged of late from 700 to 1,000."

Mr. E. OSBORNE said: "They are paying the rat-catchers 5 cents per rat in Japan. If they are doing that here, ought I think to do it here?"

Mr. Fung WA CHIU said: "But we are too near the Chinese territory for that."

The PRESIDENT said: "The Board position is to recommend the sanction of the Government to engage other 10 rat-catchers, as recommended by the Medical Officer, from the 1st of next month. This is one of the anti-plague measures, and now is the time."

Mr. E. OSBORNE seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

THE DEATH RATE.

The mortality statistics showed that the death-rate for the week ended 2nd November was 18.5 per 1,000 per annum of the population, as compared with 15.6 in the previous week and 27.7 in the corresponding week of the previous year.

This was all the public business.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

OUR CRICKET VISITORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 28th November.

Sir, The Committee of the Cricket Club will feel obliged to you if you will kindly give publicity in your columns to an expression of their thanks for the heartiness with which the various social and sporting clubs in the Colony have co-operated with the Cricket Club to render the visit of the 36th and Shanghai Cricket teams a pleasant one. By the courtesy of their committees all the members of both teams were made honorary members of the Hongkong Club, the German Club, the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, and the Victoria Recreation Club, and my committee desire me to take this opportunity to express their appreciation of the great kindness shown in so assisting them. Thanking you in anticipation—Yours, etc.

F. A. COX.

Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Cricket Club.

THE HONGKONG NURSING INSTITUTION.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the Hongkong Nursing Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce, City Hall. Dr. F. O. Steadman, the president, occupied the chair. There was a small attendance.

The CHAIRMAN said it was with great pleasure he took the chair at the first annual meeting of the Hongkong Nursing Institution, which, as they knew, was inaugurated in the early part of the year, and he thought they might say, had proved a great success and filled a great want in the Colony. (Applause.) It was somewhat unfortunate that they had only got three months' working to "put before" the meeting, the reason being that the committee thought it would be very much better to have the annual meeting in the cold weather and at the end of the summer before the winter festivities began, and therefore the accounts had been closed on the 30th September. They were thus only able to put three months' working before them. During that time, their nurses had been employed almost all the time. The accounts showed a deficit; they had been obliged to draw on the guarantee fund to some little extent. The expenses connected with the starting of the Institution would not, however, recur at any rate for some time—and since the accounts were made up the deficit had been wiped out, so that the guarantee fund now stood at much the same amount as when they began. These, he thought, were all the comments he had to make on the report. There were two things, however, recently before the committee which the meeting might be told about. One was that they were already considering the advisability of getting a third nurse. During September, October, and November, they had had in addition to the two nurses—one who kindly came down from Shanghai to help them and one who was a resident in this Colony—so that altogether there had been four nurses almost continuously employed, and without the help of the nurses from Shanghai they would have been in serious difficulties. The general opinion of the Committee was that some wait for a few months and see what three nurses could do with had, been an exceptionally busy time, but it was a question which would very soon have to be decided. The other matter was the place of residence of the nurses. Hitherto they had been resident in the Peak Hospital. That arrangement had been found to work very well. They applied to the Government for help for the Institution out of the Jubilee Fund that was collected in 1897, because part of that fund was to go to the Women's and Children's Hospital and to providing nurses for the Colony. The Government immediately recognized that they had some claim on that fund, but said that practically the whole of it was being used for the building of Jubilee Road and the new hospital in Barker Road. Thereupon they wrote and asked that rooms for their nurses be given in the new hospital, and got the reply that there was no room there, already the nurses—that the whole space was already taken up, the plan drawn up and the buildings begun. But still it was admitted by the Government that they had to do something towards providing nurses for the Colony. Thus at one of the Finance meetings, as those present might have seen from the papers, a vote of \$12,000 had gone home for confirmation, and, he believed, had not yet been confirmed. At any rate they had had no notice of it. The Colonial Secretary had told them that he thought the \$12,000 would not be put to build a home for the nurses, but that they did not know where they were going to put it; and there seemed to be some difficulty about the matter. The interim Hon. Secretary (Mrs. Slade) had therefore been instructed to forward the following letter to the Colonial Secretary:—

"In view of the vote of \$12,000 included in the Colonial Estimate for 1911-12 for building a home to accommodate the nurses belonging to the Hongkong Nursing Institution, I have been requested by my Committee to lay before you the following proposal. The temporary arrangements for housing the nurses at the Peak Hospital have been found to work exceedingly well, as the position is very central and the nurses appreciate having the companionship of other nurses off duty. Further, if the nurses are housed in a separate building, the Committee feel it would be necessary to have a matron or housekeeper to look after the house when the nurses were away on duty, and that this and the institution in considerable would involve expenditure. My Committee have reason to understand that this arrangement should be continued if required. I am therefore asked to propose to you for your consideration that the capital sum voted of \$12,000 should be handed over to the Trustees of the Institute for investment subject to your approval, and that the income of such investment should be devoted to the payment of expenses for lodging at the Peak Hospital."

In answer to the Government saying that this proposal had been forwarded home to the Colonial Office and that the Governor had recommended it, that was how the matter stood at present. Perhaps they might hope to have in the future a separate institution or home for their nurses, but they did not feel justified in seeking to provide such a place at present because of the very much increased expense it would involve. The Chairman concluded his remarks by moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet (already published in the Daily Press).

Mr. H. W. SLADE seconded the motion and was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then asked for nominations for the Committee. According to the rules the Committee, which consists of five ladies and two doctors, retires annually, but members are eligible for re-election.

Nominations having been made a vote was taken with the following result:—Dr. Steadman, 16; Dr. Gibson, 16; Mrs. Slade, 16; Mrs. Dickson, 14; Mrs. Robertson, 13; Mrs. Slade, 12; Mrs. Playfair, 9; Mrs. Turner, 9. Owing to the equality of votes for the last place, it was agreed to leave it to the two ladies concerned to arrange who should serve on the committee.

Mr. C. S. SHARP said that before parting they ought to show how very much they were indebted to the working office-holders of the committee, whose services they did not fail, he could assure them, to realise the value of. He had great pleasure in moving that a cordial vote of thanks be awarded them. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Sharp for the kind way in which he had spoken, and added that they felt sure they had supplied by this Institution a want which had been felt very much in the Colony.

The meeting then terminated.

DURING THE PAST 38 YEARS 500,000 tons of coal have been burnt in manufacturing LEMCO to fill the little earthenware pots known everywhere. LEMCO is the genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 28th November.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ASSAULT.

An unemployed seaman was charged with breaking crockery in a Chinese coffee-shop in Queen's Road East, and also with assaulting one of the servants.

The complainant said the defendant went to sleep after having eaten a meal, and on being wakened up he got cross and struck the complainant on the nose, drawing blood. He then grabbed him by the queue, and in the struggle which ensued some dishes were broken.

The defendant said it was true that he was asleep and was awakened by the complainant. In getting up from the table he threw his arm out and accidentally hit the complainant on the nose. The latter said: "Godam, whinor?" and the defendant said: "Don't you goddam me, or I'll have you arrested." He took the Chinaman by the queue, and immediately everybody in the coffee-shop—thirty or forty Chinese—set upon and beat, kicked, and assaulted him in every conceivable way.

His Worship: You will be fined \$5 or 14 days' hard labour, and I further order you to pay forty cents compensation to the complainant.

STEALING FROM A VENDOR'S MERCHANT. Chua Wing, a washerman, was charged on the 26th inst. with the theft of eleven boxes of Manila cigars, value \$35, on the 19th inst., and of two boxes of the same brand of cigars, value \$6, on the 20th inst. The cigars were the property of Mr. K. E. H. Pollock, merchant, Wellington Street. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Pollock's Chinese storekeeper said he saw the defendant take the two boxes of cigars from a shelf and run out into the street. Witness followed and arrested him.

Mr. Pollock having corroborated the arrest, the defendant was sentenced to two months' hard labour on the second charge, his Worship finding him not guilty on the first.

A shop-coolie lately in the employ of Mr. Pollock was now undergoing a similar term of imprisonment for the theft of the eleven boxes of cigars on the 19th inst.

Chin Ngai, a money-changer, who was charged with receiving eleven boxes, well knowing them to have been stolen, was dismissed the charge being withdrawn.

Mr. F. J. ROSE appeared on behalf of this defendant.

THE YOKOHAMA FIRE.

From the latest Japanese papers to hand we take the following particulars of the burning of the Oriental Hotel, Yokohama:—

The man who really discovered the fire inside the Hotel was Staff Paymaster F. W. I. Airey, Royal Navy, H. M. S. *Goliath*. He said to a Press representative: "I was awakened about 1.20 or 1.30 by the noise of a bell and started to look out of the window. Mrs. Airey and I had our room on the north-east corner, just above the Chinaman's shop, and I saw that there was a chimney on fire, as volumes of smoke were arising. However, I went downstairs and found the caretaker below. By this time I realised the danger and tried to get the caretaker to see it, but he apparently knew nothing about a fire. I tried to bash in the Chinaman's door to tell him his house was on fire, but could not enter anyone's room. I went back to the Hotel convinced that it would soon be in flames. I saw I could not alarm every one individually, so I determined to give one alarm and ran upstairs, yelling 'Fire! Fire!' at the top of my voice. Mrs. Airey was with me and she was very plucky throughout, going upstairs again, though I could not risk her accompanying me the second and third trips upstairs and left her to look after her jewellery, bags, &c. In half-an-hour the glass was in the roof fell with a crash and it was saved as best a thing of its kind as I have ever seen in and ever want to be, and I am only pleased to hear that the alarm aroused the guests in time. The work done by the British Naval contingent which came ashore under Lieutenant Watson was very helpful in confining the damage to the Hotel."

At 4.15, Strope & Co's office caught under the roof, and the police brigade at once broke open the doors while Mr. Brady searched for papers and other valuables in the office. He located a small box which was supposed to contain important documents, but on arrival at Mr. Strope's residence the contents were found to contain nothing except stencils. This was but one of several funny incidents which relieved the gloom of the situation.

The additional peril of falling molten lead was added to the difficulty of escape from the burning building. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lagrange, who lost all their effects, were among the streamers passing from the roof and Mr. Lagrange had his neck severely burned by the drops. Mr. Thomas Fisher escaped in pyjamas and bare-footed, but secured a pair of Japanese straw slippers from among the spectators. Mr. F. G. Johnson jumped out of a window on to a coping and crawled down a water-pipe in safety. When aroused he found the staircase in flames. A lady guest, burdened with valuable furs, was endeavouring to save, fell down the railway, and received a serious contusion. Luckily no bones were broken and she was helped to a neighbouring hotel. The Rev. and Mrs. Chalk, of England, lost everything they had, as did Paymaster Airey of the *Goliath* and his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Morecki, of Paris. Mr. Robert P. Greer, of St. Louis, U.S.A., who only went to the hotel on Friday, mourns the loss of four boxes containing valuable papers, which he values at \$1,000 sterling, and which are practically irretrievable. All of these guests found asylum at the Club Hotel, while half a dozen more went to the Grand. On Sunday a number of other guests of the burned hotel, who had fortunately been absent on Saturday night, returned from the country to find all their effects destroyed, and put up at the various hotels. One of the hotel managers said to-day: "We are full of guests without baggage." Most of the guests had no insurance on their effects, but one French company states that it has insured all their luggage, the policy covering risks at any place where they might be staying, and they are now congratulating themselves on their prudence. This, as stated, is a notable exception, the guests as a rule having to borrow even clothes until they could buy or order more. Mr. L. Dewette, part-proprietor with Mr. Mursour, is now in Europe, but had some valuable property stored in the upper part of the building, all of which was totally destroyed.

New and becoming costumes for men are now being worn at English country weddings. A country paper, in its report of a marriage ceremony, states that "The bride was given away by her father, who wore a dress of ivory and white silk trimmed with crepe de chine and orange blossoms embroidered with gold and silver, and carried a bouquet of lilies, the gift of the bridegroom."

White Australia.

The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent wrote in September from Melbourne:—

The first note of Australian nationality has been struck in the first national Parliament under the Southern Cross; and has thrilled the continent from end to end. "Race unites where all else divides and disintegrates; and race-feeling has suddenly knit the four millions of pure-blooded Australians in a manner which is altogether wonderful. The vague cry for a 'White Australia' has for years been on the lips of leaders of democracy here, but with the advent of federation, the awakening of China and the emergence of Japan into the list of 'civilized' nations, it has passed straight into the arena of practical politics. The Barton Government, anxious to meet the passionate demand of uneducated Labour, and at the same time unwilling to enter into conflict with the Colonial Office, has introduced an Alien Immigration Bill based on the measure to be introduced in the House of Representatives to write fifty words of English. Under the law existing in the once separated States, some 23,741 coloured aliens have arrived in Australia since 1886. The departures were 18,223, giving an excess of arrivals of 5,518 for the five years. This steadily increasing influx of coloured aliens the Federal Government hopes to check by an educational test. The Karkas employed in the sugar districts of Queensland is proposed to deal with in a separate Bill. The issue put before Australia is, therefore, freed from the complications arising out of the special needs of Queensland. Put concisely, the question resolves itself into this:—Will an educational test give Australia what she wants—the exclusion of the undesirable alien?"

THE EDUCATION TEST.

The moment the Federal House of Representatives had this issue before it a remarkable and altogether unprecedented advance in national consciousness took place. Clearly, definitely, and determinedly the representatives of this great British continent went out their blood and treasure in South Africa, laid down two doctrines:—

1. That in the matter of alien immigration Australia must be free to do as she wills—free to prohibit even British-Indians specifically.

A WHITE AUSTRALIA.

The *Daily Chronicle* correspondent wrote in September from Melbourne:—

The first note of Australian nationality has been struck in the first national Parliament under the Southern Cross; and has thrilled the continent from end to end. "Race unites where all else divides and disintegrates; and race-feeling has suddenly knit the four millions of pure-blooded Australians in a manner which is altogether wonderful. The vague cry for a 'White Australia' has for years been on the lips of leaders of democracy here, but with the advent of federation, the awakening of China and the emergence of Japan into the list of 'civilized' nations, it has passed straight into the arena of practical politics. The Barton Government, anxious to meet the passionate demand of uneducated Labour, and at the same time unwilling to enter into conflict with the Colonial Office, has introduced an Alien Immigration Bill based on the measure to be introduced in the House of Representatives to write fifty words of English. Under the law existing in the once separated States, some 23,741 coloured aliens have arrived in Australia since 1886. The departures were 18,223, giving an excess of arrivals of 5,518 for the five years. This steadily increasing influx of coloured aliens the Federal Government hopes to check by an educational test. The Karkas employed in the sugar districts of Queensland is proposed to deal with in a separate Bill. The issue put before Australia is, therefore, freed from the complications arising out of the special needs of Queensland. Put concisely, the question resolves itself into this:—Will an educational test give Australia what she wants—the exclusion of the undesirable alien?"

THE EDUCATION TEST.

The moment the Federal House of Representatives had this issue before it a remarkable and altogether unprecedented advance in national consciousness took place. Clearly, definitely, and determinedly the representatives of this great British continent went out their blood and treasure in South Africa, laid down two doctrines:—

1. That in the matter of alien immigration Australia must be free to do as she wills—free to prohibit even British-Indians specifically.

2. That to thwart the new nation in her anti-coloured alien legislation is to imperil the imperial connection.

In a tentative, peevish way these doctrines have been urged before in Australia by isolated local Parliamentarians. On this occasion, and on this issue, however, the demonstration of their soundness was a national one, and aided by all the dignity which responsible utterance by responsible leaders can give. With a scorn which was all the more real because it was partially concealed, the Government educational test was brushed aside by legislators as hypocritical and inadequate—as admitting the educated Kaffir, Hindoo, or Japanese, and excluding the uneducated and desirable German or Norwegian. Nothing could have been more correct in their reflection of the Australian mind and their estimate of the powers of the new nation in the Pacific, than the words of Sir William Macmillan, acting leader of the Opposition, on the second reading of the Government Bill:—

"I hold that if we are perfectly sure that a certain policy is necessary to uphold the purity of the race of Australia—if a certain policy is necessary in order that the civilization of our shores shall be continued as the population increases until we become in the future a great populous country—I do not think we should hesitate, for one moment, under the peculiar circumstances of the case—with our position in these South Eastern seas, open to millions of these servile and alien people—to say to Great Britain 'This is a problem which you and we have to face, and the more straight-forwardly and the more honestly we have to deal with it the better for the future. If I thought that we had to put in the scales on the one side British connection with certain restrictions on our autonomous government, the populating with South Carolinas many portions of the northern part of the continent, and on the other side a disjunct Empire, I would unreservedly make my choice. But this Bill is an absolute fraud.'"

This speech was followed by others in which the dangers of the invasion of Australia by industries by Japanese, Japanese, Hindoos, Malays, and Chinese were painted in sombre colours. The Leader of the Labour party, Mr. Watson, announced a vital amendment for the Committee stage of the Bill; the Government's own supporters grumbled at being called upon to support a sham; and here and there the tongue of flame showed itself in a bitter invective against the exactions of the Imperial connection. Against all this protest the Government has set up a stout and one-handed brilliant defence of its policy by the Attorney-General, Mr. Deakin.

THE GOVERNMENT DEFENCE.

The Leader of the Victorian Liberalism was absolutely the fact that has been delivered since the Commonwealth began; and by reason of its pregnant assertion of Australia's autonomy will receive close study in England. Mr. Deakin at the outset put the Government in line with the aspirations of the people and of the critics of this measure. The end desired, he said, means the prohibition of all alien coloured immigration; and more, it means that the means for the reduction of the number of aliens now in our midst. The two things go hand in hand, and are the necessary complement of a single policy—the policy of securing a "white Australia."

Cost what it may, we are compelled at the very earliest hour of our national existence—at the very first opportunity, when united action becomes possible—to make it positively clear, that so far as we are concerned, we may be for a time by self-imposed restrictions upon settlement—however much we may sacrifice in the way of immediate monetary gain—however much we may retard the development of the remote and tropical portions of our territory—those sacrifices for the future of Australia are little, and are, indeed, nothing when compared with a compensated freedom from the trials, sufferings, and losses that nearly wrecked the great republic of the west, left with the heritage in their midst of a population which no matter how splendid it may be in many qualities, is not being assimilated, and apparently is never to be assimilated in the nation of which they are politically a part.

White Australia was, the eloquent Minister said a moment later, "the Monroe doctrine of the Commonwealth of Australia"—a phrase which will live in history.

The Federal Attorney-General at this stage proceeded to defend the effectiveness of the Government measure, claiming that, inter alia, Queensland without an analogous act attracted 3,000 aliens in five years, whilst New South Wales with one attracted only 300. He intimated, too, that the educational test would be made stiffer as experience indicated it to be necessary. Having done this, he advanced the exciting and the highly educated Japanese and

Hindoes, but accompanied the statement with the remark that it must be done with the good-will of the Japanese Government and the Government of India. Looking far ahead, Mr. Deakin held out the prospect that the Bill before Parliament was only one of a series:—"This Act is not final. It is so far from being the last word that it is the first word in regard to immigration legislation. But it has this immense value—that it becomes immediately operative." This was followed by a vehement denial that the Barton Government was being made the cat's-paw of the Salisbury Cabinet. The speech produced a deep impression upon both Parliament and country, and, coupled with the intelligence of confidential communications from London urging the avoidance of a quarrel with Japan, has already done much to strengthen the Government position. The division, however, on the vital amendment to the Bill—securing the prohibition of certain races—is bound to be a close one. If the Government are bound to the amended Bill, that will either force on the long-expected constitutional crisis or compel the Lower House to accept the Government's original proposal, slightly altered, so as to make the immigrants' test a passage in any European language. The situation is a most interesting one. Whatever happens, Australia's autonomous powers will be affirmed in a fashion which will oblige the British Government to make elaborate explanations—explanations which will pave the way for more drastic prohibition of "undesirables" in the future. Australia is in deadly earnest. Up to a certain point she will make things smooth for Great Britain in her dealings with Japan, as cheerfully as she aided her, in a military sense, in South Africa; but that point is passed when, in the case of the New South Wales Labour men, Mr. Hughes puts it, his Majesty's Ministers refuse to give assent to the desires of a militant democracy animated by the primal instinct of the preservation of its standard of living and wages. Once allow the Japanese, the Hindoes, and the Chinese to make good their hold on Australian industries—they have already captured cabinet making, laundry work, and market gardening—the Australian people, that his social legislation becomes a farce, his attempts at a receding memory. Europeans, at length, what one has called "the arrogance of a handful of white men," but those who know their Australia know that this same handful is fighting the battle of civilisation at the only possible moment—before it is too late.

England, Russia, and Afghanistan.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT had been called upon to make one event which above all others it would rather not have happened during the war in South Africa, that event would undoubtedly have been the death of the Amir of Afghanistan. For Russophile writers have assured us that Russia would certainly seize the opportunity to make a forward movement from Central Asia at a moment when, as all the world knows, it is a virtual impossibility for us to send very large reinforcements of seasoned troops to India. We have seen in England, our army in Afghanistan, and our hands full for a long time yet, our army in India is not at its normal peace strength, either in size or in quality; the entire Continent is imagining vain things against us, never has there been such a promising opportunity for an unscrupulous enemy to strike at us by land. And in spite of all the warring naval schools we cannot defend the North-West Frontier by sea. Yet the unwelcome war has happened; his Highness Habibullah Khan has ascended the throne of Afghanistan, thanks to the Russian and the strong hand of his father, without any signs of rebellion so far; and Russia has shown not the slightest symptom of desire to take advantage of our embarrassments elsewhere. No student of Central Asia affairs, however, will say that the situation is wholly free from anxiety. Moreover, it is extremely interesting from other points of view than that concerned solely with a collision between England and Russia in Afghanistan, and therefore it will be well for all men in the street, upon whose patriotism and commonsense we are happily counting more and more to rely, to give some attention to the facts in the case.

First, then, what is precisely the position of Russia upon the Afghan frontier? Her present military route to Central Asia is across the Caspian Sea. In summer she would convey troops, as she now conveys merchandise, down the Volga from Central Russia, Astrakhan to Krasnovodsk, on the eastern shore of the Caspian. In winter, or to move her first line of reinforcements from the military district of the Caucasus, she would send them across the Caspian from Baku, where oil-wells are, to Krasnovodsk—a sea-passage of eighteen hours. At Krasnovodsk the Trans-Caspian Railway begins, and at 556 miles reaches Merv. The regular train covers this distance in thirty hours. The two military centres in Russian Central Asia are Ashkhabad, 341 miles from Krasnovodsk, and 213 from Merv; and Ashkhabad, the northern terminus of the railway, 187 miles beyond Merv. As two places near the frontier, Termez and Karki, she has a battalion of troops, but these are not important; being more for defensive than offensive purposes. Her line of advance would be to Herat, and would start at Merv. The railway passenger stretching his legs on the platform there sees a single line of rails leaving the western side of the station and sweeping sharply rough to the south. This is the famous secret railway, concerning which extreme secrecy is preserved, and about which no foreigner (except those he ever travelled. It is 190 miles long, and terminates at Kushkin Post, within sight of the Afghan frontier. (It is commonly said to end at Kushk, but Kushk is a village in Afghanistan, some distance beyond the frontier.) From Kushkin Post to Herat is about eighty miles, and the intervening country presents no difficulties to the march of troops.

I have not been to Kushk Post, so I do not know with certainty what Russia's preparations on the Afghan frontier actually are. But I have been everywhere else on the Russian railways in Central Asia, and I know that a good deal of what we are told about these preparations is nonsense. For one thing, Kushk Post is spoken of as a "fortress." It is nothing of the kind—indeed, what on earth should Russia want a fortress there for? She will not have to repulse an invader, and in case she does the place would immediately become merely a base supply of stores and a military forwarding station. Kushk Post is a little official town, consisting of the railway station, workshops, and stores—in which she doubtless has, as we have at our termini beyond Gouda, the necessary railway material to push forward the line at once; a number of little one-story houses where the officers of the garrison live; one enclose surrounded by earthen ramparts, facing the frontier, in which the artillery is quartered; possibly now another similar but larger and stronger one; the infantry barracks; and the military club, where the officers

mess. The Russian frontier pickets are on the summit of a rolling hill, and they can see the Afghan frontier and the Afghan sentinels. Between the two forces there is no communication whatever, in spite of recent assertions to the contrary. Indeed, there have been anxious moments occasionally when Russian officers' pleasant-shooting, have accidentally crossed the frontier and have been pursued by Afghans. Again, we have just been told (by a correspondent in Moscow) that Russia has a force of 40,000 men at Kushk Post. This, too, I am sure, is ridiculous. Whoever would she put such an army? She has not barracks accommodation for a fifth of that number; in winter they could not live in tents there on account of the cold and snow; in summer the whole district is so unhealthy that she had great difficulty in getting artisans to stop and work on the line, even by paying them four times Russian wages; and she has considered the advisability of abandoning the new town of Merv altogether because of the destructive fever that prevails there. All this is common information in military conversation in Central Asia. And Russia is not disposed just now to spend large sums of ready money in arming and maintaining armies for eventualities which can only arise through her own action. No doubt she has immediately strengthened her garrison there, and especially at her military centres in Central Asia, in view of the Amir's death—indeed, she would have been foolish not to do so—but I feel quite certain that such figures in connection with Kushk Post are either merely imaginative or a deliberate bogey.

But does Russia wish to invade? The answer can be, of course, only a matter of opinion, and the value of anyone's opinion must depend upon his opportunities of discerning the matter with the very few persons whose view affect Russian policy. It is certain that a great many Russians, nearly all their newspapers, and an overwhelming proportion of Russian officers believe that she not only wishes to do so, but will. In Russia, however, newspapers and public opinion count for very little, and ninety-nine per cent. of officers not at all. And the very few men who do count, with some of whom I have been privileged to talk freely, neither wish nor expect anything of the kind. I do not think the most influential of all would have India at a gift. Above them all, too, is the Tsar, equipped with whose decision very little else matters, and his Majesty is a man of peace, not only from the conviction that Russia, like all other countries, needs the sunshine of peace for her own growth, but also from the highest moral and humanitarian motives. Upon this point there are not two opinions among those in a position to know. Moreover, if Russia had desired to make a move towards India, why has she remained wholly inactive during these two years when England's hands have been kept her back, if her national policy had demanded action. For my own part, I have arrived during my studies of Russia at the conviction that the colossal and perilous undertaking of an armed invasion of India, with a view to conquest, is not part of the plan of any really responsible Russian. But I leave no doubt that she is quite ready to use the powerful leverage given her by her ability to seize Herat when she will bring pressure to bear upon England in other matters. Again, I say, she would be foolish, in her own interests, if she did not. Therefore, I am always ready to hear that troops are gathering in Central Asia, and when I hear that I always begin to scrutinise some other part of the map.

The real point of electric contact between England and Russia is Persia. And what, in my opinion, Russia really wants is to complete her great territorial parallelogram, and secure its south-western corner in the water, as she has now secured its south-eastern corner. To effect this she would make many sacrifices, and it is therefore to this point that British diplomatic foresight—if we had any—should be directed.

Russia has, however, one very earnest wish regarding India, and Kushk Post plays an important part in it. She desires to connect her Central Asian railway with the Indian railways, with the natural and legitimate wish that the fast passenger and valuable goods route of the future to the East shall leave its great profit in her national pocket. She is already at work upon a new railway from Tashkent to Tashkent, to connect her Trans-Caspian line with her European system, and when this is finished it will be possible to travel without change of carriage from Moscow to Kushk Post. From Kushk Post to new Chaman, the terminus of the Indian railway on the North-West Frontier, is about 440 miles, and that is all the new line that would have to be laid to bring Karachi, our great Indian port, within 1744 hours' railway of London. It is certain that such a line will be built some day, and what whether it will be advisable now is much too large a question to be discussed here. When we are ready, however, to make the connection, Russia will be.

I have written at length upon this whole subject in my book called "All the Russias," which will appear in a few weeks, but at this juncture I venture to think it will be well for the newspaper reader to bear the above elementary fact and important considerations in mind. Nothing is certain in the present international situation, and there is no knowing when he may be called upon to have and to express an informed opinion—Henry Norman in the *Westminster Gazette*.

The following is from the *Sydney Mail*.—In his sermon to a Durdin (New Zealand) congregation, the Rev. Mr. Hewitson said that an odd question had been put to him during the week. One of his people had asked him—"Is it right of me to type a letter containing a lie which is dictated to me?" Surely no stranger problem in ethics has ever arisen. The questioner admitted that if he refused to put the story in type of the largest size he'd be at once dismissed. Such a thing could not have occurred on the press. There's one sight I hope to see before dying. It is that of an editor when a compositor approached him with the manuscript of a leading article and respectfully declined to set it up, as it contained a statement with which he could not honestly agree. Then I won't care how soon the undertaker comes.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per steamer *Dardanus*, sailed on the 19th November. For Liverpool:—1,982 bales hemp, 535 cases ginger, 11 bales team, 4 cases lacquerware, 5 pkgs. sundries. For Manchester:—60 bales waste silk, 1 case blackwoodware, 1 box ginger.

Per P. & O. steamer *Checan*, sailed on the 23rd November. For London:—10 bales raw silk, 3 cases preserves. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—433 bales raw silk. For London:—335 m/bx tea, 64 bales raw silk, 3 cases silk, 1 case cigars, 1 case screen, 1 case wood tea table, 5 cases empty iron flasks, 6 cases marine clothing. For Marseilles:—330 bales raw silk, 1 case silk, 1 case feathers.

TRADE MARK.

CLARETS.

VIN ORDINAIRE ... 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.50
MEDOC ... 4.50 5.00 6.00 7.50
MARGAUX ... 5.50 6.00 7.00 9.00
ST. EMILION ... 5.50 6.00 7.00 9.00
ST. JULIEN ... 6.50 7.50 10.50
ST. ESTEPHE ... 8.00 9.00 12.00
CH. LEOVILLE ... 11.00 12.00 15.00
CH. LAROSE ... 11.00 12.00 15.00
CALIFORNIA ... 4.50 5.00 6.00
ZINFANDEL ... 5.00 5.50 6.50

An allowance of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per dozen is made for Quarter Bottles when returned to our Godown. Special rates for Hogsheds.

TRADE MARK.

CLARETS.

VIN ORDINAIRE ... 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.50
MEDOC ... 4.50 5.00 6.00 7.50
MARGAUX ... 5.50 6.00 7.00 9.00
ST. EMILION ... 5.50 6.00 7.00 9.00
ST. JULIEN ... 6.50 7.50 10.50
ST. ESTEPHE ... 8.00 9.00 12.00
CH. LEOVILLE ... 11.00 12.00 15.00
CH. LAROSE ... 11.00 12.00 15.00
CALIFORNIA ... 4.50 5.00 6.00
ZINFANDEL ... 5.00 5.50 6.50

An allowance of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per dozen is made for Quarter Bottles when returned to our Godown. Special rates for Hogsheds.

BORDEAUX BOTTLED.

CH. D'ARLAC ... 13.00
MARGAUX ... 15.00
CH. ROSTET CANET ... 24.00
CH. LAROSE ... 36.00
CH. MOUTON ROTHSCHILD ... 38.00
ST. LEONON, Tonic ... 18.00

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1901. [616]

THE ROBINSON

PIANO CO. LTD.
JUST UNPACKED.

A NEW SHIPMENT OF THE

CELEBRATED APOLLO

PIANO PLAYER.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1901. [2884]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 708.

THE following Notice is published.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1901.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HONGKONG HARBOUR.

From the 1st December, 1901, until about the end of February, 1902, floating obstructions will be laid, from time to time, to the North of Stonemason Island.

The obstructed area will be bounded on the West by a line drawn from the most northern point of the Island to the Watering Pier at Laikibick, and on the East by a line drawn from the Government Pier, on the North shore near the Magazine, in a N.N.E. direction to the mainland.

Vessels and junks are prohibited from anchoring in the obstructed area.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AN ENGLISHMAN (28) with Home and Eastern experience in General Merchants and Shipping Office routine, is open for engagement in the Colony.
Address—
H. F. G.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 29th November, 1901. [3053]

TO LET

GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS.
GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1901. [3052]

Ask
H. RUTONJEE

FINCH SWEETS and CRYSTALLISED MIXED FRUITS from a well-known French maker, which are sold at Moderate Prices—
ALMOND FLORES, ROSE BURNT ALMONDS, MARZILAN ALMONDS, RASPBERRY GUM DROPS, CRYSTALLISED MIXED FRUIT in Fancy Boxes.
H. RUTONJEE,
No. 3, D'Almeida Street,
Nos. 39 & 40, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 29th November, 1901. [3050]

FOR SALE

THE well-known RACING YACHT "DART" newly Overhauled and in First-class Condition.
Complete with 2 Sets of SAILS, MOORINGS, DINGY, &c., &c. Very suitable for Touring purposes.
May be inspected at AN KING'S SLEWY, Wanchai.
Apply to—
F. G.,
Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 29th November, 1901. [3049]

THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that T. B. HALL & CO., LIMITED, carrying on business at Liverpool, England, as Export Bottlers and Commission Agents have on the 23rd day of October, 1901, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK:—The words "Bottle Head" and a representation of a Bottle Head, with a piece of rope underneath, in the name of T. B. HALL & CO., LIMITED, who claim to be the proprietors thereof. The TRADE MARK is intended to be used by the applicants forthwith, in respect of the following Goods:—Fermented Liquors and Spirits in Glass Bottles.
A facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.
Dated the 28th day of November, 1901.
DENNIS & BOALEY,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

3051

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEUCALION" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 30th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods undelivered after the 5th December will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 6th December. Goods on the voyage from Singapore, a General Average Bond must be signed before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [15]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

SS. "ATHOLL" FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY, the 28th inst.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th December, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th December, or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th December, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3048]

\$25 REWARD.

LOST or **STOLEN** on Saturday last, the 23rd November, between the steamer Chusan and the Hongkong Hotel, a SMALL IRON BOX with Corrugated Top, Painted Reddish Brown. Anyone returning same to the Office of the Hongkong Hotel with contents intact will receive the above reward, and no questions will be asked.

E. M. HAND,
Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3032]



NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HONGKONG HARBOUR.

THE Norwegian s.s. "SKRAMSTAD" has now sailed down fore and aft, and only her masts, funnel, &c., are visible above water.

The lights already notified as marking her position will continue to be displayed.
R. MURRAY RUMSEY,
R. Com. H.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.,
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1901. [2933]

ENTERTAINMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE EMPIRE COMEDY CO.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

NOVEMBER 30TH.

ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE.

First time of
LAUGHABLE FARICAL COMEDY

ENTITLED

"MULDOON'S PICNIC."

First time of
Messrs. GREGORY and HORLEY

in their Marvellous.

HAND-BALANCING ACT.

NEW SONGS, DANCES, &c.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

SPECIAL TRAMS TO PEAK NIGHTLY.

PLAN AT THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [2989]

PEAK HOTEL.

A CONCERT

will be given in the above Hotel by

MADAME AGNES FREED

ASSISTED BY SEVERAL LEADING

AMATEURS,

on

TUESDAY, 3rd DECEMBER,

AT 9.30 P.M.

Tickets on sale at the HOTEL OFFICE

and the ROBINSON PIANO COM-

PANY, LIMITED.

Admission \$3.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3012]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

TO-DAY (FRIDAY),

the 29th NOVEMBER, at 2.30 P.M., at their

SALES ROOMS, 20, Des Vaux Road,

A Large Assortment of JAPANESE

VASES, CURIOUS FLOWER HOLDERS,

JARDINIERS, &c., &c.

Also

A Quantity of JAPANESE SCREENS.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & ROUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3028]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY),

the 30th NOVEMBER, at 2.30 P.M., at his

SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF JAPANESE

GOODS.

Comprising—

PORCELAIN, FLOWER STANDS,

FLOWER POTS, VASES, ORNAMENTS,

LACQUERED TRAYS, TEA SETS,

BREAKFAST SETS, EMBROIDERED

AND PAINTED SCREENS, CARPETS,

RUGS, &c., &c.

On view from Friday, the 29th November.

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. F. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3030]

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the request of the Chinese Authorities the s.s. "HUNG FET" with all her belongings as she now lies in Canton Harbour will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 a.m., on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at the Custom House, Canton.

Har dimensions are:—
Length 95 ft.
Breadth 15 ft. 5 in.
Depth 7 ft.
Tonnage 55.83 tons.

The Steamer may be inspected any time on application, and will be at purchaser's risk from her fall of the hammer.

TERMS:—Cash.

F. A. MORGAN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Canton, 18th November, 1901. [2953]

C. E. WARREN,
BUILDING CONTRACTOR,
No. 3A, WYNDHAM STREET.

SANITARY APPLIANCES SUPPLIED
AND FIXED. Specially Designed TRAPS
for Bathrooms and W.C.s in Stock.
Agent for MOSAIC TILES. Prices on
Application. [2468]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A NINTERIN DIVIDEND on account of the year 1901, at the rate of Fifty Cents per Share (or Five per cent. on the Capital of the Company) will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong, on and after the 4th December next, on Warrants to be obtained from the undersigned. Local Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for their Warrants.

The Dividend will also be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, on presentation of Warrants there, on and after the same date.

The REGISTER OF SHARES will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 30th inst., until FRIDAY 6th December, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order.

J. A. TARRANT,
for Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3018]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING & DYING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 71 for 15 shares numbered 1068 to 1082 inclusive standing in the Register in the name of ROBERT AGNEW ANDERSON, with relative transfer deed signed by him, having been LOST, notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Paddocks Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 7th day of December, 1901, a New Certificate will be issued in favour of ALFRED SHAW the purchaser of said shares, and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1901. [2844]

THE DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 2, Albert Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of December, 1901, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, viz:—

"That the figures in Article No. 10, Clause 13 of the Articles of Association of the Company be altered to read \$1,500 (Fifteen hundred Dollars)."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation, as a Special Resolution, and Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. P. MOFFITT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1901. [3034]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 3753 for Fifty Shares, numbered 63,751 to 63,800 inclusive, standing in the Register in the name of HUGH CAMERON GIBSON, of Shanghai, having been LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 15th day of December, 1901, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued, and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1901. [2922]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WONG KAM SHANG, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Trader, has on the 24th October, 1901, applied for the registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of TRADE MARKS, of the following TRADE MARK, viz:—

The figure of a four-footed mythical Chinese beast known as the "KI LUN" out of whose mouth a book is represented as coming, with four Chinese words in each corner of the square border enclosing the animal which together mean "KI LUN forms our mark."

The whole being a design in red upon the paper used for wrapping up tobacco in the name of said WONG KAM SHANG who claims to be the sole proprietor thereof.

The TRADE MARK is intended to be used by the Applicant in respect of the following goods in the following class, viz:—

In respect of a Tobacco Wrapper in class 45.

A facsimile of such TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 28th day of October, 1901.

DEACON & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

2743

NOW ON SALE.

DIRECTOR OF

PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES

IN

CHINA AND JAPAN

FOR 1902.

WITH ALPHABETICAL LIST.

70 PAGES, HANDSOMELY BOUND IN BLUE CLOTH AND LETTERED, \$1.

On Sale at

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD., Hongkong,

Shanghai and Yokohama;

Messrs. W. BREWER & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai;

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Amoy;

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Pootung;

and the "Dutch Press" Office, Hongkong, and at the London Office, 131, Fleet Street.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3010]

VICTORIA REGATTA, 1901.

ENTRIES for the forthcoming REGATTA will be CLOSED on the 30th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

FRANK W. WHITE,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3033]

TO LET

TO LET.

THE GODOWN in West Point (Kennedy Town) known as Feather Factory, now occupied by the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., LD.
For particulars, apply to—
LAUTS WEGENEE & CO.
Hongkong, 9th July, 1901. [1730]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
"THE RETREAT," MOUNT KELLET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3028]

TO LET.

NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, the PEAK.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1901. [1799]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, WILD DELL, WANCHAI ROAD.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
298, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1901. [2753]

TO LET.

NO. 9, SEYMOUR ROAD or WOODLANDS WEST.
Apply to—
S. B.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1901. [2826]

TO LET.

"FERNSIDE," No. 37, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
S. A. RAMJAHN,
Care of Thomas's Grill Room.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1901. [1937]

TO LET.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN, well built of Brick and Stone, at WANCHAI, MATHEW STREET.
Apply to—
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Sales Office.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1901. [3202]

TO BE LET.

Immediate Possession.
NO. 8, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
H. L. NORONHA,
Executor of the Estate of the late D. NORONHA.
Hongkong, 14th October, 1901. [2805]

TO LET.

6 SEMI-EUROPEAN HOUSES, Nos. 20 to 25, PO HING FONG.
Apply to—
CHAU CHEUK FAN,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1901. [2642]

TO LET SHORTLY.

HOUSES (now in course of erection and nearing completion) in a first-class business locality, DESVUEX ROAD CENTRAL, next to A Tack's Furniture Store.
Ground Floors suitable for Shops. Upper Floors have plastered ceilings and walls, and are very suitable for Offices.
Apply to—
J. S. LEE & CO.,
Care of Wing Cheong Tai,
294, Des Vaux Road West.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1901. [2822]

TO LET.

A NEWLY ERECTED HOUSE at the East of Race-course.
Apply to—
NG YUEN HING,
No. 9, Queen's Street, West Point.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1901. [2861]

TO LET.

1ST, 2ND and 3RD FLOORS of No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, next to Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., now nearing completion. Suitable for Offices.
Apply to—
WING CHEONG,
Nos. 1 & 3, D'Almeida Street.
Hongkong, 8th October, 1901. [2562]

TO RENT ON THE PEAK.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with Bath and Board, in Private Family, Close to Tram Station, Splendid View, and Very Healthy. First-class Table.
Address—
PEAK.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 11th October, 1901. [2588]

TO BE LET.

GOOD OFFICES fronting Queen's Road Central in Marine House.
A ROOM or **OFFICE**, 2nd Floor, Beaconsfield Arcade.
For particulars, apply to—
TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1901. [2900]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 30th September, 1901. [2463]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board.
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
2, Fiddler's Hill.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892.

QUAN WAH & CO.

DEALERS IN
ITALIAN MARBLE AND GRANITE MONUMENTS.
DESIGNS & PRICES ON APPLICATION
at No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1892. [2948]

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$19,000,000
RESERVE FUND—
STERLING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE 3,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

H. SHIRWAN, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. J. J. BELL IRVING, Deputy Chairman.
A. Haupt, Esq.
D. Meyer Mosse, Esq.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
R. L. Richardson, Esq.
H. Schulart, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
H. W. Slade, Esq.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.
Paul Witkowski, Esq.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked 1, nearest Hongkong, 2, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf, 3, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	MACHAON	Brit. str.	2 m.	W. O. Talbot, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
LONDON	JAP N.	Brit. str.	2 m.	R. A. Peters	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
LONDON, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	2 m.	Forbes Selby	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th Dec. at Noon.
LONDON, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	2 m.	Forbes Selby	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th December.
LONDON, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	URUCALON	Brit. str.	2 m.	Forbes Selby	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th December.
LONDON, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	PEREUS	Brit. str.	2 m.	Forbes Selby	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th December.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	IONON	Brit. str.	2 m.	Forbes Selby	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th January.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	PAIROCLUS	Brit. str.	2 m.	Forbes Selby	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st January.
MARSHALLS, &c. via PORTS OF CALL.	ERNEST SIMONS	Fr. str.	2 m.	Vaquier	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th December.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP, v. S'PORE, &c.	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	C. S. Butler	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Dec. at 1 P.M.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP, v. S'PORE, &c.	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th Dec. at Daylight.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL.	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th Dec. at Daylight.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th December, at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th December.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th December.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th January.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th January.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd January.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th February.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th December, P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th December.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 17th Dec.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th December.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th December, at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd December.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd Dec. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th Dec. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th Dec. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th December.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th Dec. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th Dec. at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst. at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th Dec. at Daylight.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th Dec. at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th Dec. at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 1st December.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 7th Dec.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 9th Dec.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th Dec. at Daylight.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th December.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st December.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st Dec. at Daylight.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd Dec. at 3 P.M.
HAMBURG & HAMBURG	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. B. Somerville	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th Dec. at Noon.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 28, ATHOL, British str., 4,647, Edward Porter, Liverpool and Straits 22nd Nov. General—DODWELL & CO., LTD.	Nov. 28, DUCAL, British str., 4,476, G. Klay, Singapore 22nd November, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.	Nov. 28, GL. VY, British ship, 12,500, A. Carter, Yokohama 18th November.	Nov. 28, HAILAN, French str., 377, Andersen, Pakhoi and Hoihow 27th Nov. General—A. R. Mawby.	Nov. 28, HAILONG, British steamer, 783, H. Bathurst, Swatow 27th November, General—DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.	Nov. 28, JAPAN, British steamer, 2,795, C. C. Tabbutt, Yokohama 12th Nov. General—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Nov. 28, KUISANG, British str., 1,495, T. N. Selby, Java 18th Nov. Sugar—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	Nov. 28, MICHAEL JENSEN, German str., 710, Jensen, Haiphong 28th Nov. General—JENSEN & CO.	Nov. 28, RAJABARI, German str., 1,189, A. Ahlborn, Bangkok 20th November, Rice—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.	Nov. 28, VERTON PEARL, Italian cruiser, 6,500, Negri, Laio, from Shanghai.	Nov. 28, WINELAND, Danish str., 1,687, O. F. Hogstedt, Singapore 20th Nov. General—CHINESE.
---	---	---	---	--	---	--	--	---	--	---

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office, 28th November.	Deledi, British str., for Calcutta.	Hailong, British str., for Swatow.	Inaba Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.	Kajong, British str., for Manila.	Pekin, British str., for Singapore.	Robt. Dickinson, British str., for Singapore.	Tahang, British str., for Bangkok.	Thales, British str., for Swatow.	Whampoa, British str., for Canton.
--	-------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	---	------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------------------

DEPARTURES.

28th Nov.	INDEPENDENT, German str., for Chisco.	LYNEBROOK, German str., for Shanghai.	PERIN, British str., for Bombay.	THALOS, British str., for Swatow.	THYONIAN, British str., for Hongkong.	WHAMPOA, British str., for Canton.
-----------	---------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------------	------------------------------------

VESSELS IN DOCK.

27th November.	ABERDEEN DOCKS—Esmeralda, Richmond.	OWTON DOCKS—Canton River, Elcano, H. J. Abrecht, Kien Lun, Tacoma, Hengshan, U.S.S. Princeton, Roon, Justin, Lal-Lee, H.M.S. Pome, Monks, Sandakan, Dr. Hans Jung Rier, Schur, Duke of Effe.	COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Pittanulok, Tai-cheng.
----------------	-------------------------------------	--	--

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Kuisang, from Java 18th inst. had fine weather throughout.	The British steamer Athol, from Liverpool and Straits 22nd inst., had moderate winds to Fataat; then moderate weather to port.
--	--

VESSELS PASSED ANIER.

Nov. 3, Dutch str., Konigin Wilhelmina, Dunkirk, from Amsterdam for Batavia.	Nov. 3, Dutch str., Sierabaja, de Boer, Nov. 2, from Batavia for Djeddah, via Padang.	Nov. 2, Norw. barque, Bonafide, Petersen, Sept. 9, from Bangkok for Azores.	Nov. 3, Amr. ship, T. F. Chapman, Carter, Oct. 1, from Hongkong for New York.	Nov. 3, Italian ship, Marie Teresa, Costa, July 7, from New York for Anjer.	Nov. 3, German str., Oronoch, Schmidt, from Hamburg for New York.	Nov. 8, Amr. ship, L. Schep, Rendall, from Hongkong for New York.	Nov. 8, Norw. barque, Patria, Danielson, Oct. 7, from Bangkok for Falmouth.	Nov. 9, British str., Radelu, from the West.	Nov. 9, Norw. bgt., H. W. Palmer, Nackarsson, Sept. 23, from Capetown for Bangkok.
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's New Steamship

"ZAFIRO."

Captain A. Ramsay, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at Noon.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3024]

FOR SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG.

THE Steamship

"ELITA NOSSACK."

Captain Bruhn, will be despatched for the above ports TO-MORROW, the 30th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

EAST ASIATIC TRADING CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th November, 1901. [3016]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Rouch, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 1st December, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1901. [3023]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"DAIGI MARU."

Captain T. Kitano, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 1st December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Hongkong, 25th November, 1901. [17]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, EGYPT,

MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN

AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX,

ALSO

PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd December, 1901,

at 1 P.M. the Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS," Captain Vaguer, with

Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave

this port for MARSEILLES via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLOMBO with the

s.s. Oceanic, which vessel takes on her

Passengers and Mails leaving that port on the

14th December direct to Suez, Port Said, and

Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London

as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in

transit through Marseilles for the principal

places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon,

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 1st

December. (Parcels are not to be sent on board;

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER RECHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MARBURO	HAVRE & HAMBURG	On 30th Nov. Freight.
SUBVIA	HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	On 14th Dec. Freight.
SEBIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	On 23rd Dec. Freight.
NUERNBERG	HAVRE & HAMBURG	On 6th Jan. Freight.
STRASSBURG	HAVRE & HAMBURG	On 13th Jan. Freight.
SAMBIA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	On 28th Jan. Freight.
AMERLA	HAVRE & HAMBURG	On 12th Feb. Freight.

For Further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, No. 1.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1901. [1051]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA

AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND

VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

"ATHENIAN"	Comdr. H. Mowatt	WEDNESDAY, 4th Dec. 1901
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Dec. 1901
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 15th Jan. 1902
"TARTAR"	Comdr. E. Beetham, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 29th Jan. 1902
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 12th Feb. 1902

The magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous

INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VAN

COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey

and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily and cross the Continent FROM THE

PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal,

Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great

Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return

tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 8, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval

Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and

Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,

(second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL

TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World

Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY

through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operate

by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

SPECIAL EXTRA SERVICE.

The Company's Steamships "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" have now been placed

on the Line between CHINA and JAPAN PORTS and VANCOUVER, as additional sailings,

taking Cargo and Passengers for all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

In addition to the excellent First Saloon Passenger accommodation, the "ATHENIAN"

takes 2nd Cabin Passengers with accommodation unequalled on the Pacific, also Specie.

The "TARTAR" takes First Class and Storage Passengers only. The run is usually

made between YOKOHAMA and VANCOUVER in 14 Days.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedlar's Street.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1901. [10]

</

**MITSE BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI**

CODE WORD: "DOCK," NAGASAKI
A.I., A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Code
Used.
DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI)

Extreme Length...	529 feet
...	518

Length on Blocks	850 "
Width of Entrance on Top	58 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	26 1/2 "
DOCK NO. 2 (at MUKAHIMA).	
Extreme Length	871 feet
Length on Blocks	850 "
Width of Entrance on Top	56 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom	53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	22 "
PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE).	
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.	

THE WORKS are well equipped with the **LATEST IMPROVEMENTS** and execute any kind of work in **SHIPBUILDING** and **MARINE ENGINEERING** as well as in **REPAIRING OF SHIPS**.
**THE COMPANY IS A POWERFUL SA-
 VAGE PLANT READY AT SHORT NOTICE.**

SHOW OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS
MR. DORABEE NOWROJEE

in the Gardens at KOWLOON HOTEL for ONE
WEEK, commencing fr. m. MONDAY,
25th instant.
Entrance by Elgin and Charter Roads.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1901. [2]

THE Undersigned carry in Stock
extensive line of CIGARS
CIGARETTES from the "GERMINA
FACTORY" of Manila, for which they

collected. Special terms to exporters.
T. M. STEYENS & CO.
Brazonsfield Arcade.
Hongkong, 2nd August, 1961.

CARTRIDGES.

THE BEST NITRO-POWDER IN THE WORLD.
PRICE OF 12-BORE CARTRIDGES:—
 Loaded with Powder only. With Power and 1 lb. of S.

Primrose Cases	...\$5.65	\$7.40
Pearlshell Cases	... 8.25	8.00

Apply to
W. M. SCHMIDT &
Gummakers,
Hongkong
Hongkong 27th July, 1897.

Established 1718.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
SAUTS WEGENER &
Sole Agents

GET WILLIS KILL'S

OF

"WHISKIES at \$18
"World for Club or Private use at \$18
 because "it comes through the SODA—
 pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flav—
 Agents for Hongkong.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

PAGNE.

T **\$49 Per Doz.**

AD & DAVIS.

AGENTS, HONGKONG:

COALS
BUSSAN KAISHA

3. SAKAMOTO-CHO, TOKYO.
— 34, LIME STREET, E.C.
— 6, ICE HOUSE STREET.

all the Offices: "MITSUBISHI"

Japanese Navy, Armaments and Railway Bu

Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines
Ishimura, Kanada, Kishima, Maemoura, O-
metani, Yoshio, Yanokihara, and other Coal
N. INUZUKA, Manager

ANNINGHAM for the Concerned, at 14, Des
 Long - London Off - 131, Fleet Street, E.C.